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The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

OBSERVATIONS *on the Improvement of* PUBLIC ROADS: *Occaſioned by a Petition to* ASSEMBLY, *for a* TURNPIKE-ROAD *from* Philadelphia *to* Wright's-Ferry, *on* Saſquehanna. *Humbly addreſſed to the true Friends of* PENNSYLVANIA.

HAVING long obſerved, with real Concern, that our Inattention to the Improvement of Public Roads, and other Inland Communications, between the *Weſtern* Parts of this Province and the Capital, hath been the Means of diverting the natural Products of thoſe Parts to *another Market*, we cannot but be pleaſed to find, that this Matter is at laſt become a Subject of ſome Conſideration. A Petition to the *Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly* has been promoted in the County of *Lancaſter*, ſetting forth ſuch Grievances as have been the Conſequences of bad Roads, and praying for ſome Redreſs in the Premiſes. Every Perſon ſeems to have a juſt Senſe of the Importance of this Petition, and to be deſirous of partaking of the Benefits it craves. But very few have any Idea how, or by what Means, thoſe Benefits are to be obtained. *Turnpike Roads* are novel Things in this Country. There are many among us, who do not even underſtand the Terms. And ſuch as have thought a little of the Matter, ſeem to think that the *Chineſe Wall*, or the *Pyramids* of *Ægypt*, were not more arduous and extravagant Undertakings, than that of a *Turnpike Road* from *Philadelphia* to *Wright's-Ferry* would be. To remove ſuch Prejudices, and to convince ſuch People, that this Undertaking would neither be ſo difficult or expenſive as they conceive, we beg Leave to lay before them ſome Extracts from a very judicious Writer*, who has made a full "*Enquiry into the Means and Expence of improving and preſerving* PUBLIC ROADS;" together with ſuch Obſervations, as the Remarks of a few ſenſible Neighbours, and my own little Experience together, have enabled me to collect concerning the Road now propoſed. And that this may be done in ſuch a Manner as may be moſt generally and fully underſtood, we will conſider the Subject under the following Heads.

1. The great Benefits of *public improved Roads*.
2. The Methods of making ſuch Roads; what Materials are neceſſary; and how they are to be applied.
3. An Eſtimate of the Expence of a *Turnpike* from *Philadelphia* to *Wright's-Ferry*; and ſome general Reflections upon the whole.

Firſt then, as to the great Benefits of *public improved Roads*, the Writer before me gives a circumſtantial, as well as pleaſing Account. "The Preſervation and Improvement of Public Roads, ſays he, have always been Objects of the internal Police of almoſt all civilized States. And perhaps it would be no Exaggeration to aſſert, that Schemes of this Kind have more or leſs been attended to, in Proportion to the Degree of public Spirit, which has prevailed in every Age and Country. Beſides the Benefits which reſult from public improved Roads, of Comfort to ourſelves, and of convenient Paſſage to our Beaſts and Carriages, they have a natural Tendency to keep up ſocial Intercourſe, to expedite Buſineſs, and to enlarge the Commerce of Mankind. By them Acceſs is gained, not only to the Neceſſaries and Conveniencies, but to the Elegancies and Refinements of Life; particular Places become poſſeſſed of the Products and Riches of remote Places. It is probable that there is no one Circumſtance, which will contribute to characteriſe the preſent Age to Poſterity ſo much as the Improvement that have been made in *Public Roads*. We need not carry our Enquiries into the State of *England* more than Half a Century backward, before we ſhall be able to trace the dull Marches of our Anceſtors through Mire and Clay, not only in their Viſits to each other through the Croſs Roads of the Country, but in thoſe of the moſt public Reſort, and even in their Approaches to the very Capital. Journies in Carriages from the remote Parts of *England* to *London*, were conſidered as great Undertakings, and performed by ſhort Stages in each Day. Terror and Fatigue were the conſtant Concomitants of theſe ſlow and dangerous Progreſſions; and the Fears and Anxieties of Friends, who were left behind in the Country, were never calmed, till they had certain Intelligence that the Travellers were ſafe arrived at their Journey's End."

"The Trade of the Kingdom languiſhed under theſe Impediments. Few People cared to encounter the Difficulties which attended the Conveyance of Goods from the Places where they were manufactured, to the Markets where they were to be diſpoſed of. The ſame Cauſe which was injurious to *Trade*, laid waſte alſo a conſiderable Part of the *Lands*. The natural Products of the Country were with Difficulty circulated to ſupply the Neceſſities of thoſe Counties and trading Towns, which wanted, and to diſpoſe of the Superfluity of others, which abounded. Hence the Conſumption of the Growth of Grain, as well as of the inexhauſtible Stores of Fuel, which Nature has laviſhed upon particular Parts, was limited to the Neighbourhood of thoſe Places, which produced them; and made them, comparatively ſpeaking, of little Value to what they would have been, had the Participation of them been more enlarged."

"To the Operation of the ſame Cauſe muſt alſo be attributed, in a great Meaſure, the ſlow Progreſs which was formerly made in the Improvement of *Agriculture*. Diſcouraged by the uncertain Returns which aroſe from *confined Markets*, the Farmer wanted Spirit and Ability to exert himſelf in the Cultivation of his Lands. On this Account Undertakings in Huſbandry were then generally ſmall, calculated rather to be a Means of Subſiſtence to particular Families, than a Source of Wealth to the Public. But ſince the Improvement of Public Roads, Trade is no longer fettered by the Embarraſſments which before unavoidably attended it. Diſpatch, which is the very Life and Soul of Buſineſs, becomes daily more attainable by the free Circulation opening in every Channel, which is adapted to it. Merchandize and Manufactures find a ready Conveyance to the Markets. The natural Bleſſings of the Land are ſhared by the Inhabitants with a more equal Hand. The Conſtitution itſelf acquires Firmneſs by the Stability and Increaſe both of Trade and Wealth, which are the Nerves and Sinews of it."

"In Conſequence of all this, the Demand for the Produce of the Lands is increaſed. The Lands themſelves advance proportionably in their Value. There never was a more aſtoniſhing Revolution accompliſhed in the internal Syſtem of any Country, than has been within the Compaſs of a few Years in that of *England*. The Carriage of Grain, Merchandize, &c. is in general conducted with little more than Half the Number of Horſes with which it formerly was. Journies of Buſineſs are performed with more than double Expedition. Improvements in Agriculture keep Pace with thoſe of Trade. Every Thing wears the Face of Diſpatch; every Article of our Produce becomes more valuable. And the Hinge, upon which all theſe Movements turn, is the *Improvement that has been made in our Public Roads*."

* *The Rev. Mr.* Homer, *one of the Commiſſioners of* Turnpike Roads *in* England.

Let us apply theſe Obſervations to our own Caſe, and we ſhall find that the ſame Advantages muſt reſult to us from the Improvement of our Roads, and other Communications, between the Back Country and the Metropolis. The Petition to the Aſſembly ſets forth, "that the Inhabitants of the *Weſtern* Counties "labour under the greateſt Difficulties in tranſporting the Pro-"duce of the Country to the City of *Philadelphia*, the grand "Mart of the Province, owing to the extreme Badneſs of the "Roads, which are ſometimes almoſt impaſſable, and at all "Times dangerous, and attended with great Delays and Loſſes. "That a great Part of this Produce is already loſt to the City of "*Philadelphia*, &c. That a *Turnpike Road* would ſoon reſtore the "valuable and increaſing Trade of *York* and *Cumberland* Counties, "ſecure the Trade of *Lancaſter* County, and be an eaſy Mode of "tranſporting the Products, not only of theſe Counties, but of "the *newly ſettled Country*, to the Metropolis of our own Province." Theſe Advantages alone, are ſuch as deſerve the utmoſt Efforts of our Power to ſecure; and not only theſe, but many more might be obtained, from a proper Improvement of our *Public Roads*, and other Communications. We will now examine,

2. The Methods of making ſuch Roads (as practiſed in *England*) what Materials are neceſſary; and how they are applied. "The firſt Object ſhould be to reduce Roads into a proper Form. And for this Purpoſe it is always deſirable to bring them, as nearly as Circumſtances will admit, to *ſtraight Lines*; in which Form they wear better, and are more commodious for Uſe. *Riſings* and *Hollows* ſhould be reduced, as much as they can be, into level or inclined Planes. *Steep Aſcents* are always, if poſſible, to be conquered, becauſe the Locking of Carriage Wheels in the Deſcent, and the Difficulty of Draught in the Aſcent, render them troubleſome and expenſive. Undertakings of this Kind are generally arduous; but yet they may be accompliſhed in almoſt any Inſtance, by ſinking the Paths at the Summits, and raiſing them at the Baſes; by which Means their progreſſive Line is brought to an eaſy Inclination. This ſhould never exceed an Angle of 4 or 5 Degrees with the Horizon, if the Expence of doing it be not too great."

"The traverſe Section of a Road (except in Waſh-ways, where the Water is to be confined to the Track) ſhould always be the Segment of a Circle, in order to give a lateral Deſcent; and this may either be the Portion of a greater or leſs Circle, as there is more or leſs of the progreſſive Inclination, and the Nature of the Soil may require it; or otherwiſe, it may be the Portion of a larger Circle, with Ditches on each Side."

"The Reaſons which render theſe Diſpoſitions in the Form of Roads neceſſary, are founded chiefly in the Effects of Water upon them; a Stagnation of which is always prejudicial, and particularly ſo in loamy or Clay-lands, in which, if it cannot be diſcharged, the beſt compacted Materials, unleſs of extraordinary Thickneſs, muſt gradually ſink under the Preſſure of heavy Weights upon them."

"In Roads of any conſiderable Reſort, it is uſual to bring the whole Breadth into Form, where it does not exceed 40 Feet, and ſo form to the Breadth of 40 Feet, where it does; which, according to the Methods generally practiſed, leaves a convenient Paſſage on each Side of the *mended Path*, ſuppoſed to be in the Middle or Center of the Forming. The Breadth of the *mended Path* muſt be regulated by the Circumſtances of the Commiſſioners, the Plenty of Materials, and the Convenience of getting them. This is ſeldom extended beyond 14 Feet, and oftener only to 12, in Roads which are diſtant from the Metropolis. For *five* Months at leaſt of the 12, upon an Average, the *Side Paſſages*, of ſuch as lie in good Form, will be ſufficiently drained or frozen to bear Carriages; and at thoſe Seaſons the Uſe of them, when worn ſmooth, is by far more eligible than the mended Path; the only Purpoſe of which is to guard againſt any hurtful Impreſſions at ſuch Times as the *natural* Ground, rendered pliable by Moiſture, gives Way to the Force exerted on it."

"There are two Ways of adapting Materials to the Improvement of Roads; one by regular *Pavements*; the other by a more promiſcuous Aſſortment of Rock Stones, Pebbles, Flints, Gravel, Sand, or the like."

"Regular Pavements are generally conſtructed with common *Pebbles*. But was this Kind of Road eligible, Pebbles are not to be procured in ſufficient Quantities, and of proper Size, in many Parts, without too great an Expence. Beſides this, there are many Objections to them, being neither calculated for the Eaſe of Man or Beaſt, nor for the Preſervation of Carriages. Indeed it may hold for a general Rule in making of Roads, that the finer the Materials are, which are uſed for the Conſtruction of them, the more convenient they are for Paſſage, if no other Objections attend them; accordingly we find by Experience, that thoſe which are made of the beſt Kinds of *Gravel*, are preferable for Eaſe, Safety and Expedition, to thoſe which are of coarſer, though more ſolid Materials. Nay, the natural Ground itſelf, when rendered ſufficiently ſmooth, and hardened by Drought, is better adapted for Uſe, in all Reſpects, than any made Road whatſoever."

"It ſeldom happens that Surveyors have any great Choice of Materials to uſe in conſtructing their Roads. They are obliged to take ſuch as the Neighbourhood affords, becauſe diſtant Carriage is for the moſt Part an inſupportable Burden. In thoſe which are made with Gravel only, the chief Requiſite is to lay it of ſufficient Thickneſs; and whatever the Materials are, the Ground ſhould be well formed to the Sides of them, to prevent them giving Way laterally, which will of Courſe leſſen their perpendicular Depth, as well as weaken their Structure. Where Rock Stones are uſed wholly for this Purpoſe, it is uſual to place the ſtronger Parts with a curſory Kind of pitching on the Outſides of the Beds, where the Weight of Carriages is expected to operate moſt, and to leave the Weaker in the Center, ſuppoſed to be the Track for Horſes, and to give the whole a Covering with the ſhattery Parts of the Rock, or the Stronger, broke into ſmall Pieces, without which they are apt to lie rough, and inconvenient for travelling upon. But wherever both Kinds are to be had, Durableneſs and Convenience are beſt conſulted, by making the Foundation of Stone, and the Superſtructure with Gravel. In Clays or Soils, which retain Moiſture, it has a very good Effect to lay a Courſe of Sand, or Gravel, where it can be procured, or otherwiſe, of the ſoft Parts of ſandy Stone, before the Stratum of ſtrong Stones is placed, which prevents them working downwards as faſt as they are otherwiſe apt to do, and yet enables them for a while to yield to the Preſſure of heavy Weights."

"Many good Roads are made with *Sand only*, in the ſame Manner as Gravel; and they alſo have this Convenience, that they are generally better in the Winter Seaſon, when ſaddened with Moiſture, than in the Summer, when their Texture being looſened with Drought, Carriages move heavily along them."

"But whatever Methods are made uſe of for the Purpoſe of ſecuring Roads from Decay, it generally turns out an irretrievable Error to be too ſparing in the Breadth of the *mended Path*, and very bad Oeconomy, not to allow a ſufficient Thickneſs of Materials, in the firſt Conſtruction of it. For the latter no general Rule can be laid down, becauſe it muſt be regulated by the combined Conſiderations of their Strength, the Form of the Ground, and the Nature of the Soil, in which they are placed; but for the former, it ought never to be leſs than *twelve Feet* in Public Roads."

Such are the Methods of improving Public Roads in *England*; ſuch the Materials; and ſuch the Manner of applying them. And it appears very probable, that the ſame Methods, and the ſame Kind of Materials, may be adapted to our Purpoſe.

[*The Remainder in our next.*]

EXTRACTS *from the* MINUTES *of the* AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

February 17, 1772.

The Society having conſidered Dr. WILLIAMSON's paper, relative to the variation of the Magnet, and being deſirous of promoting a ſcheme which may be of ſuch extenſive utility, earneſtly requeſt the Ingenious and Learned, through the ſeveral colonies, to favour them with their Magnetical Obſervations, in the courſe of the preſent year, and hope for the continuance of their correſpondence. *By order of the Society,*

ROBERT STRETTELL JONES, Secretary.

A ſhort ACCOUNT *of the advantages which may ariſe to* GEOGRAPHY, NAVIGATION *and* NATURAL HISTORY, *from a* SETT *of* MAGNETICAL OBSERVATIONS, *made annually through the American Colonies, and the neighbouring Atlantic, recommended to the* AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, *by*

HUGH WILLIAMSON, *M. D.*

THE variation of the Magnetical Compaſs has, for many years, engaged the attention of Philoſophers, and ſundry ingenious attempts have been made to explain it, but little has yet been done in moſt parts of the world towards determining the various changes of declination, tho' that is certainly the more intereſting ſubject. Does the Magnetical Needle vary a certain number of degrees to the eaſtward in particular latitudes, and the ſame number to the weſtward, returning then to repeat ſimilar errors in equal ſpaces of time? Are the changes of variation equable in any place, or are they in all places accelerated? What is the ratio by which the motion increaſes or decreaſes? Does the quantity of variation any how depend on the diſtance of a place from ſome great ocean or continent, its diſtance from the equator, or any other determinable circumſtances? The full ſolution of theſe queſtions, and ſuch others as are neceſſarily connected with them, would caſt much light on a very obſcure and intereſting part of Natural Hiſtory, and contribute greatly to the perfection of Navigation and Geography.

The writers on Magnetiſm, until ſome time in the laſt century, had not ſo much as diſcovered that there was any variation of variation. The learned Dr. HALLEY, about the year 1700, publiſhed a very ſyſtematical ſolution of this phænomenon, but there is reaſon to ſuſpect that his theory is not ſupported by facts. Meſſieurs MOUNTAIN and DODSON, Fellows of the Royal Society, attempted, with much induſtry, about 15 years ago, to collect a complete ſett of Magnetical Obſervations, that they might be able to publiſh a correct variation chart, and contribute towards diſcovering the laws of Magnetiſm. The log-books and journals, belonging to his Majeſty's ſhips, the Eaſt-India men, and the Hudſon's Bay Company, furniſhed the materials from which they conſtructed their chart. They were not ſo fortunate as to procure obſervations from ſhips in any other trade, except from one Weſt-India man, nor did they get a ſingle obſervation made by land, in any part of the world, except thoſe made in the Royal Obſervatory at Greenwich. Whence we may conclude, that the obſervations hitherto made, are by no means ſufficient for determining the quantity of variation on the ſeveral parts of the globe, much leſs for computing what it ſhall be at any diſtance of time. On this continent, in particular, where probably there is moſt need of ſuch obſervations, nothing material has ever been done.

It is well known, that ſurveys have generally been executed in ſome of our provinces, by taking the apparent courſe and diſtance only, without marking any natural boundary, beſide the place of beginning. Hence the change of variation has already produced innumerable diſorders, for every man is daily loſing ſome of his own eſtate, and gaining part of his neighbour's. Tho' this method of ſurveying is, at beſt, very exceptionable, conſidering the difference that is often found between two good compaſſes compared together, yet many of its bad conſequences might have been prevented, if the variation of the compaſs had been taken every year at ſundry places in each province, and duly regiſtered. But no ſuch thing has been done, and the beſt remedy now left, is to obſerve the variation for years to come, whence we may probably infer what has been at any given number of years paſt. By this too ſurveyors, in ſome of our provinces, will be aſſiſted in finding out boundary trees, that have been ſlightly marked many years ago.

Seamen are under the neceſſity of making daily allowance for the variation of the compaſs, tho' it is often their misfortune, for many days together, not to have weather fit for making the obſervation, and they are often badly provided with inſtruments. In ſuch caſes the ſhip and cargoe, with all the lives on board, are ſtaked on the truth of a variation chart, which, for that reaſon, ought to be very correct.

If this Society ſhould think that both or either of the objects I have mentioned deſerves their attention, I am perſuaded they will find no difficulty in collecting a proper number of obſervations. I ſhall take the liberty of pointing out a plan, which I am perſuaded will be carefully executed in this province, if the Society ſhould approve and recommend it. The Health Officer in our port, who is a member of this Society, will readily promote any meaſure which may be conducive to the purpoſes above-mentioned. As every outward bound veſſel muſt clear in his office, let him furniſh the maſters with a memorandum, or printed inſtructions, to the following import: That they are requeſted to obſerve the variation of the compaſs, morning or evening, every day on their voyage, when the weather and other circumſtances will permit; which obſervations they are to mark down on a ſheet of paper, ruled for that purpoſe, with the day of the month, latitude of the place, and longitude, by dead reckoning. This paper they are to leave with him on their return, when they come to make their uſual reports. A chart, conſtructed from a great variety of ſuch obſervations, muſt be a ſurer guide to the maſter

[*For new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the fourth Page.*]

of any veſſel, than his own private obſervations could poſſibly be, tho' he was able to make them every day. Great allowance is to be made for the inaccuracy of every ſingle obſervation. Two veſſels in company will differ conſiderably, but the publiſher of a chart, being poſſeſſed of many obſervations, made nearly in the ſame place, and of others made in all directions round it, may determine with conſiderable accuracy; for tho' each of the obſervations was wrong, yet the mean of them all will be nearly right.

The obſervations to be made by land need not be ſo numerous as thoſe at ſea; for each of them will be far more accurate. Let the Surveyor General, who is alſo a member of this Society, and will readily contribute to a work of ſuch general utility, be requeſted to procure an annual account from his Deputies, of the variation of the compaſs, at two or three remarkable places in each of their reſpective diſtricts; this is a ſervice, which I am perſuaded thoſe gentlemen will readily perform to the public, tho' the execution of their office does not render it immediately neceſſary. I flatter myſelf, that a plan ſomewhat ſimilar to this may be executed in ſome of the other colonies, as there are many gentlemen of ingenuity and public ſpirit living in every conſiderable port, and ſcattered through every province, who will doubtleſs unite with this Society in a work of ſo extenſive a nature. If it is apprehended that the obſervations to be made at ſea will be executed with more punctuality, and a greater number be collected within a ſhort ſpace, by attempting it only once in three years, perhaps this will be ſufficient; but in that caſe the Society ſhould give their friends notice, at the beginning of each year on which they deſire the obſervations ſhould be made. The obſervations that are made by land will aſſiſt and correct thoſe which are made at Sea, and they will jointly afford materials for a more accurate variation chart for the North-American trade, than any that is now in uſe. At the ſame time they will ſupply the ſtudious and inquiſitive with the moſt deſirable materials for explaining the philoſophy of Magnetiſm.

If by a courſe of obſervations the apparent irregularities of the Magnet, like thoſe of the Moon, ſhould ever be reduced to order, an end will be put to the neceſſity of making further obſervations; but if the changes of Magnetical Variation are effected, as there is much reaſon to ſuſpect, by the numberleſs fortuitous changes which happen in the bowels of the earth, in the texture of its parts, by combination and ſolution, of which earthquakes, volcanos, and many other phænomena, afford us the ſtrongeſt proof, then may we expect to be under the frequent neceſſity of obſerving the variation of the compaſs, while the Supreme Being is pleaſed to continue the exiſtence of this planet.

Having mentioned the advantages that muſt accrue to Navigation and Geography from a perfect knowledge of the quantity and rate of the Magnetical Variation, the Society will indulge me while I remark, that theſe arts would alſo receive ſome improvement from an accurate determination of the latitude and longitude of every cape, head land, and principal town or city in theſe colonies. I am now poſſeſſed of aſtronomical obſervations, whereby the latitude and longitude of ſeveral places in New-England are accurately fixed, many more of the ſame kind have already been made, and ſuch is the progreſs of ſcience, and general deſire of propagating uſeful knowledge in this new world, that I am perſuaded we ſhall readily collect ſuch a ſett of obſervations as I have propoſed. It would certainly be for the credit of Geopraphy, that a ſingle map or chart could be found perfectly correct. Great miſtakes are committed in laying down the place of many remarkable cities or capes in moſt parts of the world. Conſiderable errors are even to be found in the beſt maps of every ſtate in Europe, if we may judge from ſome proofs that have lately appeared; but we have reaſon to flatter ourſelves, that the induſtry and attention of this Society will, in a few years, procure materials for an accurate map of North-America.

BARCELONA, October 5.

ON the 3d inſt. between nine and ten o'clock at night, a conſiderable earthquake was felt here. The ſhocks were very violent, and continued five or ſix ſeconds, but happily occaſioned no damage. The ſky was very heavy, and there was hardly any wind at that time.

Milan, Oct. 22. On the 16th inſtant, the day after the marriage of the Archduke Ferdinand with the Princeſs Maria Beatrice d'Eſt was celebrated here, 200 young women were married, and each of them received a purſe of 50 crowns, by order of the Empreſs-Queen. The public diverſions upon this occaſion continued for ſeveral days. A ſcaffold fell down one day, with about 50 perſons upon it, ſeveral of whom were hurt, but only one girl loſt her life.

Warſaw, Oct. 30. There is advice that the plague is broke out again in Podolia, and extends even beyond the frontier. The Ruſſian garriſon of Ibrahilow, and alſo that of Iſmael, are ſaid to be infected with the contagion. This circumſtance may probably forward the negociation of peace between Ruſſia and the Porte.

LONDON.

Nov. 16. Yeſterday a cow, not bigger than a large dog, and a calf, brought from the Indies by one of the ſhips juſt arrived, were carried to St. James's, as a preſent for the Prince of Wales.

A faithful old negro, who had lived in the capacity of a footman to the Hon. Mrs. Poyntz from his infancy, frequently expreſſed a wiſh that he might die a few days before his lady; and it is remarkable that he died laſt Sunday ſe'nnight, at which time his miſtreſs was ſtruck ſpeechleſs, and expired the Friday following.

A recruiting Serjeant for the Eaſt-India Company, who lives in Exeter-ſtreet, Strand, lately enliſted a perſon for the Company's ſervice, who on going to be atteſted on Wedneſday laſt proved to be a girl, to the great diſappointment of the Serjeant, who for near a fortnight had provided her with diet, lodging, and neceſſaries. She is not above 14 years of age, and had dreſſed herſelf like a country lad.

Nov. 20. In the firſt conference between Lord Rochford and the Spaniſh Ambaſſador, on the ſubject of the inſult lately offered to the Britiſh flag at Carthagena, his Lordſhip ſpoke as became the Miniſter of a great nation, with the utmoſt firmneſs and ſpirit, inſiſting upon the ampleſt ſatisfaction for the inſult committed; to which Prince Maſſerano, like a true old-ſeaſoned-veteran in the Spaniſh politics, made anſwer with the greateſt coolneſs and ſerenity, "That he was extremely mortified at the news of ſo diſagreeable an event, to which he was an entire ſtranger, not having received from his Court the leaſt intelligence thereto relating; but that he was ſo thoroughly perſuaded of the good and pacific intentions of the King his maſter, that he took upon himſelf to promiſe every ſatisfaction, *in caſe the Governor ſhould be found to have exceeded the orders of his Court*, and tranſgreſſed againſt his duty."--Had the Ambaſſador ſaid that the Governor *had* exceeded his orders in ſearching our ſhips, the anſwer would have been clear and ſatisfactory; all the reſt concludes nothing, and really means nothing.

Yeſterday came on before the Barons of the Exchequer, at Weſtminſter-hall, the great cauſe between Sir James Lowther, Bart. plaintiff, and the Duke of Portland, defendant, in conſequence of a grant made to Sir James Lowther of the foreſt of Inglewood, in the year 1767, of lands being for upwards of 70 years in poſſeſſion of the family of the Duke of Portland. Their Lordſhips came into court about nine o'clock, and after waiting near an hour for Baron Adams, the Chief Baron received a letter from his Lordſhip, informing him of the impoſſibility of his attending the Court that day, on account of the death of Lady Adams. The Court then entered into the buſineſs of the day, and recited all the records and prerogatives of the Crown from Edward the Firſt to the leaſe made to Sir James Lowther; when, after a full, candid, and moſt impartial examination of the ſaid leaſe, it was found invalid, agreeable to the ſtatute made in the firſt year of Queen Anne, which recites, "*that upon every grant, leaſe, or aſſurance, there be reſerved a reaſonable rent, not being under the third part of the clear yearly value of ſuch of the ſaid manors, meſſuages, lands, &c. &c. as ſhall be contained in ſuch leaſe or grant.*" Sir James Lowther's grant from the Crown being only a quitrent of 13*l.* 4*d.* for the whole foreſt of Inglewood, was immediately judged by the Court an *inadequate third proportion*, and he was NON-SUITED accordingly.

Letters from Baſtia mention, that the French in the laſt action which they had with the Mountaineer Corſicans had a great number of men killed and wounded, and many taken priſoners, the latter of which they carried off with them; and that they had ſent the Commanding Officer word, that if he did not immediately releaſe out of priſon the Corſicans, every one of the priſoners ſhould be put to death.

Nov. 23. A veſſel from Genoa brings an account, that a daring conſpiracy has lately been diſcovered there, compoſed of the natives, and other inhabitants, to murder the whole Council, with the Burghers. Two or three hundred were found actually under arms, and fired as a ſignal of revolt. This is the third conſpiracy within theſe two years.

On Thurſday the cauſe about the ſocage eſtate in the neighbourhood of Carliſle, between the Duke of Portland and Sir James Lowther, came on in the Court of Exchequer, and was reſumed yeſterday.

The great caſe between Sir James Lowther and the Duke of Portland is certainly finally determined by the trial on Wedneſday laſt. The title of the Duke to Inglewood Foreſt is now eſtabliſhed by the *Nullum Tempus* act paſſed laſt ſeſſions, which declares an undiſturbed poſſeſſion of 60 years a ſufficient title, and now precludes Government from granting a freſh leaſe. The eſtate has been in the Portland family near 64 years.

Nov. 25. We are aſſured that there was lately a ſharp altercation between the Premier and Lord Sandwich, reſpecting our preſent diſgraceful ſubmiſſion to the injurious treatment of Spain; when the Firſt Lord of the Admiralty nobly declared, that ſhould the next advices from Admiral Rodney not be in every reſpect ſatisfactory, and war was not inſtantly declared, he would certainly reſign. He ſaid he gloried in being in the ſervice of his King and Country; but that he would not remain at the head of the Admiralty of England, and ſee the Britiſh Flag inſulted with impunity by Spain.

Before the laſt war we imported from our colonies about 70,000 hogſheads of ſugar annually, which, from our acquiſitions upon the peace, is increaſed to 130,000, notwithſtanding ſugar is dear, owing to the luxury of the age, and the vile ſpirit of engroſſing. Mr. Naſh, it is ſaid, in this article alone, turns near a million and a quarter every year, and can raiſe the price of that commodity at his pleaſure.

The intereſt of the eſtabliſhed Church ſeems to be upon the decline; moſt of the directors of the Bank and other great Companies, with a third of the Court of Aldermen, being Diſſenters.

It is ſaid that three fifths of the ſeamen in the merchants ſervice are Scotchmen.

A letter from Senegal mentions, that a crew of pirates in an armed Schooner, who had committed divers robberies on the coaſt, finding themſelves purſued by an Engliſh man of war, and that it was impoſſible to eſcape her, blew themſelves up, by ſetting fire to the powder room, and every one on board periſhed.

On Saturday morning laſt the inſurance on merchandize was advanced near five per cent. in this city, on a ſuppoſition that a rupture is on the very eve of breaking out.

WANTED--- By the city of London, a new ſett of Patriots, the old having proved themſelves partly liars, partly cowards, partly intereſted knaves, and therefore unfit for any further uſe.

On the examination of the Jews on Friday laſt, at the public office in Bow ſtreet, relative to the robbery and murder at Mrs. Hutchin's, at Chelſea, Mrs. Hutchins depoſed, that a little after eleven at night, they broke into her houſe, and rummaged her drawers, and ſhe went up ſtairs with two of them (whoſe perſons ſhe ſwore to) and gave them what caſh ſhe had; that ſhe heard two piſtols go off, and that after the rogues were gone, one of her men (Joſeph Stone) came down to her, aſked her how ſhe did, and told her he was a dead man, for they had mortally wounded him. The cook ſwore, that hearing the dog bark, and a noiſe in the yard, ſhe opened the outer door, when they ruſhed in upon her, tore off her cap, and greatly ill treated her, and then robbed the houſe. A man ſervant of Mrs. Hutchins depoſed, that he heard a noiſe in the houſe ſoon after eleven, that preſently two men, whom he remembered to be Levi Weil, and Hyam Lazarus, ruſhed into the room, where he and Joſeph Stone lay, d---d their bloods, and ſwore they would blow their brains out if they did not lie quiet: On the firſt noiſe of their entering the room, his fellow-ſervant jumped out of bed, when one of them, called the Doctor, inſtantly ſhot him, and the deponent in his fright jumped out of the window, and got on the roof of the houſe, from whence he ſaw one of the gang ſtanding to guard the door, and the others preſently came out, ſaying it was time for them to be gone.

Dublin, Nov. 12. By a ſhip which arrived at Corke laſt Saturday, we have received a confirmation of a ſhipwreck mentioned in a letter from Milford lately. The veſſel was the Earl of Shannon Yacht, Captain Smith, belonging to that port, bound to Milford, laden with 112 cheſts of ſugar. There was nothing ſaved. Every perſon on board periſhed; among whom were ſeveral paſſengers, viz. the Honourable Johannes Heyliger, Governor of Berbices; Thomas Grant, Eſq; of Demarary, and his Lady; theſe three paſſengers were a few weeks ago landed at Beerhaven, in the county of Corke, out of a veſſel from Demarary for Rotterdam, laden with ſugar, which put in there by diſtreſs of weather, and of whom Mr. Grant was part owner; but they thinking it more expeditious to go by way of Milford, took their paſſage on board the Earl of Shannon.

By the New-York Poſt we have the following ADVICES.

WARSAW, October 19.

ACCORDING to the letter which the Field Marſhal Count de Romanzow lately wrote to Mr. Saldron, the Ruſſian Ambaſſador at this Court, a certain Prince Emanuel, whom the Turks have elected Prince of Walachia, was preſent in the action of the 1ſt of September, when Lieut. Col. Fabricius defeated, at Rymnick, near Olta, a body of 3000 Turks. This Prince commanded the Corps in perſon, of which 600 men were killed on the ſpot, and 40, among whom were two Agas, were made priſoners. The Ruſſians took two ſtaffs, two ſtandards, the Prince's turban, with the enſigns of his dignity, his equipages, and all the baggage of the principal Officers and Bajards of Walachia; they alſo burnt a large magazine which the Turks had at Rymnick. This action coſt the Ruſſians only 23 killed, and 66 wounded.

Venice, Oct. 19. Five ſaiques, laden with proviſions for Conſtantinople, have been taken by two large Ruſſian men of war, off the Iſland of Cyprus.

Vienna, Oct. 30. We hear from Prague, that the Jews, who farmed the tobacco there, have been all arreſted at the ſame moment, and a ſeal put on their papers and magazines. It is ſaid they were clandeſtinely ſending corn out of the kingdom: Their accomplices in this city are in great conſternation, as a guard is kept over them, till ſome further diſcoveries can be made.

LONDON,

Nov. 16. A Spaniſh man of war has taken a Barbary Corſair in the Mediterranean, and carried her into Barcelona; there was another in company, but the ſecond broadſide ſhe received ſome ſhot went through her ſides, and ſhe ſunk immediately.

It is reported, that articles of impeachment are expected to be exhibited, at a proper ſeaſon, againſt two great Perſons, which it is thought will be followed by many more.

Letters from Sweden inform, that the young and truly patriotic Monarch of that kingdom, has declared his intention of introducing a law into that country, ſimilar to the Habeas Corpus Act in England.

They write from Minorca, that the harbour of Mahon has juſt been fortified by a very large ſwinging boom and chain ſtrongly cramped with iron, and of ſeveral tons weight, capable of reſiſting the ſhock of ſeveral enemies ſhips of the line abreaſt, ſhould any hoſtile attempt be made.

They write from Gibraltar, that the Spinoſa, a Spaniſh frigate, has juſt put in there with a corſair of Sallee, taken after an obſtinate engagement of three hours.

They write from Liſbon, that Capt. Schmeſkel, commander of a guarda coſta of 36 guns, has brought in there a Sallee privateer, after an engagement, wherein 12 of the privateer's men were killed, and 14 wounded.

Advices are received from Madrid which mention, that Orders had been tranſmitted to the Spaniſh Governors in the Weſt-Indies, and South-America, to build ſeveral Men of War with all Expedition.

Notwithſtanding the preſent critical Situation of Affairs with reſpect to Spain, yet there is no Governor nor Lieutenant-Governor now at Gibraltar.

By a Gentleman juſt arrived from Dublin we are informed, that Dr. Lucas, the late celebrated Iriſh Patriot, died ſo poor, that, like a ſecond Ariſtides, his Family muſt be taken Care of at the public Expence; a rare Inſtance of modern Patriotiſm, when it is well known he has often refuſed 1000*l.* a Year Penſion for himſelf, and a Majoralty for his eldeſt Son, who has been living ever ſince the laſt Peace on Lieutenant's Half-pay.

We are informed that the Engliſh Officers and Sailors, who conducted the Ruſſian Tranſports from Revel in Ruſſia to the Mediterranean, were promiſed a proportioned Share of the Captures; but in the Diſtribution of the Prize Money of 20 Veſſels, taken from the French, laden with Proviſions for the Turks, the Officers received 100*l.* each, but the common Men not a ſingle Farthing.

By a Gentleman, a Native of Great-Britain, lately an Officer in the Ruſſian Service in the Mediterranean, we are informed that the foreign Officers and Sailors of all Nations, who have entered into the Ruſſian Service, are heartily ſick and tired of the ſame, the Ruſſians being very arbitrary and tyrannical, as well as conceited and ignorant. It was thought this was the principal Reaſon why the gallant Admiral Elphinſtone, and other Officers, quitted that Service.

On Sunday Evening an Expreſs was ſent by the Miniſtry to Paris, and ſoon after another Meſſenger was diſpatched after him, who overtook him near Sittingbourn in Kent, with Orders for his immediate Return.

The following we are told of as an authentic Narrative: An Algerine Cheleck of 30 Guns, which was taken by the Spaniards, the Captain thereof wrote to the Dey, informing him, that he was in no Condition to have reſiſted, having received much Damage in a Scuffle with a French Frigate, with whom he maintained an obſtinate Diſpute near four Hours. The Dey immediately ordered an Embargo on all the French Ships in the Port of Algiers, ſeverely reprimanded the French Conſul, and diſpatched a Veſſel to Marſeilles, to demand Satisfaction for the Inſult he received.

The Dutch ſeem to be under ſome Apprehenſions, as the States have ordered a general Survey of the Barrier Towns.

A Gentleman offered Yeſterday at a Coffee-houſe at the Weſt End of the Town, Twenty Guineas, for One Hundred to be paid on Lady-Day next, if War was not declared between France and Holland before that Time.

Nov. 25. An extraordinary Board of Admiralty is ordered to be held on Monday next, to conſult on Affairs of Importance; Lords Sandwich and Palmerſtone are ſent for to Town for that Purpoſe.

We have Authority to aſſure the Public, that the Mogul has left Iliabad, his Reſidence, in a moſt private Manner, and has actually joined the Mahrattoes, who are encamped, with a powerful Army, in the Environs of Delhi. Sujah Dowla pretends to diſapprove of this Meaſure, but it is ſuppoſed, that he is in the Secret. The French, who have 12,000 European Regulars, beſides diſciplined Natives at the Mauritius, are at the Bottom of this Conſpiracy. They were expected daily to land with a great Force on the Malabar Coaſt, and to take their Route, by the Permiſſion of the Mahrattoes, to Delhi, from whence in the Emperor's Name, they will moſt certainly invade Bengal.

We hear by the moſt undoubted Intelligence, that all Hopes of a Peace in the Eaſt of Europe are vaniſhed. The Ignorance and Haughtineſs of the Ottomans prevent it. They know not their own Situation; and they will not acquieſce in equitable Terms. The Intrigues of France carry every thing in the Divan; and Auſtria is the Dupe of the Weak Politics of Louis the Fifteenth.

They write from the Hague of the 6th inſt. that a Foreigner, who ſome time ſince appeared there under the Title of a Prince of Syria, and had got Money from the Prince Stadholder and ſeveral of the Burghers, has lately abſconded, and is ſaid to have taken his Route for Berlin. He is ſuppoſed to be a German Spy.

The breach with Spain ſeems to widen daily, notwithſtanding the pacific meaſures of the Prince de Maſſerano and the Britiſh Miniſtry.

Lords North, Mansfield, Sandwich, and Hillſborough, the two Secretaries, the Lord Chancellor, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and all the Members of the Privy Council, attended Yeſterday at St. James's.

BOSTON, February 3.

We hear that Capt. Mark Feran, in a Sloop from Glaſgow for this Place, with about 20 Perſons on board, after being 14 Weeks at Sea, and their Proviſions almoſt expended, was early on Friday Morning laſt unfortunately driven on Shore at Plumb Iſland, near Newbury-Port. It is ſaid the Cargoe is entirely free from Damage, and that the Veſſel may be got off again.

We hear that on the 20th ult. a Daughter of Mr. Noah Mandell of Rutland Diſtrict, about 13 Years of Age, intending to take a Doſe of Brimſtone (her Parents being from home) thro' a Miſtake, took from a Shelf ſome Copperas, and took about a Spoonful in Milk; ſoon after complaining, a Phyſician being ſent for, and an Emetic immediately given, ſhe was thought to be in a fair Way for Recovery; but was again taken between 4 and 5 o'Clock in the Morning, and expired in about five Minutes, to the Great grief of her Parents and Acquaintance.

We hear from Long Meadow, that in that Pariſh there has not one Perſon died (except a Twin Infant, four Days old) from January 1ſt, 1771, to January 21ſt, 1772. In that Space of Time there have been 20 Baptiſms, and 10 Perſons added to the Communion or Church Fellowſhip in that Pariſh.

NEW-PORT, February 3.

A new General having lately arrived at Hiſpaniola, ſome Regulations have taken Place, in Conſequence of which ſeveral Northern Veſſels have been ſeized; and it is thought likely the Trade that Way will be broke up, or laid under ſevere Reſtrictions.

NEW-YORK, February 10.

The Honourable Judge Livingſton, on Wedneſday laſt, offered himſelf to the Aſſembly, to be admitted as a Member for the Manor of Livingſton, when, we hear, he was excluded; the Houſe adhering to their former Reſolution, that no Judge of the Supreme Court ſhould be allowed a Seat in that Houſe.

Feb. 17. *Friday Night laſt arrived here from Virginia, in 7 Days, the Brig Recovery, Captain Buchanan: She belongs to Philadelphia, and was there bound, but could not get in.*

Captain Prince, from Cayenne, on his Paſſage, touched at the Windward Iſlands, where he was informed, that on the 27th of December laſt, a moſt terrible Fire broke out in the Iſland of Grenada, which burnt down no leſs than 600 Houſes; and that not more than 40 were left ſtanding in the whole Town of Grenada.

*Captain Prince acquaints us, that ſeveral Veſſels which were beat off the Coaſt in the Winter, had got into the Iſlands; where Flour was ſelling for 23*l. *per Cent. by Captain Deane, of Albany, and ſeveral others from the Continent.*

It may not be amiſs to inform the Public, that we are told the Buoy lately fixed on the S. W. Spit of the Eaſt Bank, near Sandy Hook, is carried away by the Ice.

PHILADELPHIA, February 20.

Extract of a Letter from St. Chriſtophers, Jan. 20.

"We have certain Advice of the Town of St. GEORGE, at Grenada, being entirely conſumed by Fire, on the 27th of laſt Month; and that little or no Dry Goods, Houſhold Utenſils, or Proviſions, have been preſerved; but three Houſes upon the Hill, viz. the Court-houſe, Cuſtoms, and one other, have eſcaped; the whole Bay Town entirely conſumed. Such is the Diſtreſs of the Inhabitants, that many of them are lodged on board the Shipping; and others are forced to take Shelter with the Humane in the Country."

Another Letter from the ſame Place mentions the Town of St. George being deſtroyed; and that the Loſs was computed at Three Hundred Thouſand Pounds Sterling.

The Schooner Tryal, Captain Benjamin Lovett, is arrived at Reedy-Island from Falmouth, which Place he left the 29th of December, and the Packet for New-York sailed the Day before him. Captain Lovett informs, that ten Days before he sailed, one of his Majesty's Ships arrived at Plymouth from Falkland's Island; and that after her Dispatches were sent to London, he saw in one of the public Prints, an Account of the Spaniards having delivered up that Place to the English Forces, which were sent to take Possession thereof, agreeable to the late Convention.----He also says, that about the 25th of December a Vessel arrived at Falmouth, the Master of which had the Day before spoke a large Ship, from Philadelphia for London. Captain Lovett brought some late Prints with him, but they are not yet come to hand.

The Brig Charles-Town Packet, Captain Wright, from South-Carolina, is arrived in the River, with whom came Passengers the Rev. Dr. WILLIAM SMITH, of this City, and some other Gentlemen.---Captain Wright sailed on Tuesday, the 11th Instant, in the Morning; and Captain Moore was to sail for this Place in the Afternoon of that Day.----By Captain Wright there is Advice of the Death of JOHN HUGHES, Esq; Collector of the Customs in Charles-Town.

The Captains Young and Sparks, from this Port to London, are arrived, the first at Dover, the other at Dartmouth. Captain Paul, also from this Place, is arrived at Cork.

Captain Carlisle, from this Port, is arrived at Dominica.

The Snow Molly, Captain Kerlin, from Falmouth; the Schooner Chance, Captain Greenway, from Montserrat; and Schooner Amelia, Captain Long, from Virginia; are arrived at Reedy Island. And the Brig George, Captain Mullett, from St. Christophers, is got up to near the Mouth of Christine.

A Letter from Lewes-Town, dated the 10th Instant, mentions a Sloop from the West-Indies, being ashore to the Southward of Indian River, but it was not known where she belongs.

Captain Kerlin, from Falmouth, on the 19th of last Month, in Lat. 35, Long. 71, spoke a Schooner, Captain Brown, from Virginia for the West-Indies, two Days out, all well.

On Monday, the 10th Instant, in the Evening, a Fire broke out in the House of Mr. Thomas Lowrey, at Amwell, in Hunterdon County, New-Jersey, which entirely consumed his Dwelling-house, and Store adjoining, with a great Quantity of Dry Goods. We hear Mr. Lowrey's Loss amounts to between Three and Four Thousand Pounds.

*** The Public are desired to beware of Counterfeit milled Dollars, as there are several now passing amongst us, dated 1770; they are of a base Metal; supposed to be cast, and appear to be pretty well done; by comparing them with the true Ones, they look much darker, feel smoother, and are near five Penny-weight too light; after this Caution, we think they may readily be detected.

*** The MEMBERS of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY meet To-morrow Evening, in their *Hall*, at 6 o'Clock.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

NONE.

OUTWARDS. NONE.

CLEARED. Ship Elletson, E. Lawrence, to Jamaica. Brig Nancy, W. Hawkins, to Barbados.

To be SOLD by

HUBLEY and GRAFF,

In Front-street, the fifth door below Chestnut-street,

BLUE, green, black, brown, and white peelongs; black and white sattin; brown, cloth coloured and changeable, half ell and ¾ mantuas; black paduasoy; blue, black, green, white and pink, half yard and ell wide persians; black and white sarsnet; yard wide, ell wide, and 6-qr. Tanjeeb, Seerbet, Cossae, Mulmul, and book muslins, flowered doreas, and terrindams; 6-qr. humhums; net gauze; undressed cord; picquet and black and white Paris net; undrest new taste silk lace netting and gauze; with a general assortment of European and East-India GOODS.

Philadelphia, February 20, 1772.

BY order of an Orphan's Court, will be sold, by public vendue, at the London Coffee-house, on the 5th of March next, being the 5th day of the week, at 6 o'clock in the evening, a LOT of GROUND, with a good new frame shop, two story high, situated on the south side of Spruce-street, a few doors to the eastward of Third-street, containing in breadth, on Spruce-street, 20 feet front, and 51 feet deep; the ground subject to Ten Pounds, currency, per year, and the owner to build, and finish, a brick tenement, of 20 feet front, and 30 feet deep.

Also to be SOLD, or LETT on Groundrent, by

HANNAH PANCOAST,

A LOT of GROUND, situate on the east side of Second-street, continued, nearly opposite the Barracks, in the Northern Liberties of this city, containing in breadth, on said street, 18 feet, and about 130 feet deep. For further particulars, enquire of HANNAH PANCOAST, living near the first described lot. ¶

JOHN MOODEY,

At the Sign of the Death of the Fox, the Corner of Chestnut and Fourth-streets, PHILADELPHIA,

ACQUAINTS his Friends, Customers, and the Public, that he hath opened a commodious Inn of Entertainment, with good and convenient Stabling, for the Reception of fifty Horses, or more, either by the Year or shorter Time; and a large and convenient Yard, and Sheds, for Coaches, Chaises, and Waggons; where his utmost Endeavours shall not be wanting to give general Satisfaction, nor a grateful Acknowledgment to those who shall please to favour him with their Custom. §

RUN away from the subscriber, living at the Sign of the Death of the Fox, in Chestnut-street, on the 25th of January last, an Irish servant man, named DAVID GILLMORE, about 20 years of age, and about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, walks very heavy, and speaks broad, on the North country dialect, is of a fair complexion, with yellowish coloured hair; had on, when he went away, a light blue coloured cloth coat and breeches, old hat, and shoes. He came to this country last fall, with Captain M'Cutchon. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN MOODEY.

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off, at their peril. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A GOOD second hand Chest of Carpenter's Tools; they will be sold at a moderate Price, as the Owner has no Use for them.

Also a stout likely NEGROE MAN, about 25 Years of Age, understands the Dutch Fan making, and Carpenter's Business. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

Philadelphia, February 20, 1772.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the stable of the subscriber, on the 9th instant, a dark bay HORSE, with a bushy mane, and switch tail, has a large head and ears, is about 14 hands high, shod all round, paces and trots, between 4 and 5 years old. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, if stolen, shall receive FORTY SHILLINGS for the horse, and FOUR POUNDS for the thief, if convicted, and all reasonable charges. ¶ JAMES CRESSON.

WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE to the mercantile BUSINESS. One who writes a good Hand, and is thoroughly acquainted with Arithmetic, on Application to the PRINTERS of this Paper, may know where to apply. ¶

THE Day of Appeal, for those who think themselves over rated in the Lamp and Watch Tax, is adjourned to the 16th of March next, at 10 o'clock in the Morning, when the Wardens and Assessors will meet at the Court-House for that Purpose; after which Day no Allowances will be made.

February 18, 1772.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

(To be paid on Conviction of the DELINQUENTS)

IS hereby offered by the WARDENS of the City of PHILADELPHIA, to any Person who shall make Discovery to them, of the Person or Persons who, on the Evening of the *first* Instant, broke two of the *Public Lamps*, in Second-street, between Spruce and Pine-streets. *Feb.* 18.

READY MONEY given for new and old BOOKS, by SAMUEL DELLAP, at his shop, in Front-street, two doors above Pewter-platter-alley.----There is to be sold at said place, Queen's Pearl Wash-balls, for removing sun burning, freckles, roughness of the skin, &c. they render the skin delicately white, smooth, and plump, being far superior to any thing of the kind ever offered to the public; price Three Shillings. Also curious Lanthorns. §

On the 20th day of March next, being the 6th day of the week, at six o' clock in the evening, will be exposed to SALE, at the London Coffee-house (if not otherwise disposed of within that time)

A HOUSE and LOT, situate on the east side of Second-street, being the third house below the corner of Arch-street, containing in front 14 feet 6 inches, and in depth 86 feet, extending to an alley leading into Arch-street; the house commodious, being 40 feet in depth, the kitchen a brick building; the whole subject to a groundrent of 55s. per ann. Any person inclining to purchase, before the above-mentioned day of sale, may apply to JOHN DRINKER, nearly opposite the premises. *February* 17, 1772. 4 *W.*

TO BE SOLD,

A SMALL TRACT of LAND, containing 100 acres, whereon are erected, a good corn grist-mill and saw-mill, both in good order for business, convenient dwelling-house and out-houses, about 15 acres of meadow, under good grass, being watered by the head race of the mills, 10 acres of upland cleared, the rest under timber, remarkable for the quantity; the above place is situated in Whiteclay-creek Hundred, New-Castle county, in a good neighbourhood for getting wheat or timber, distant from the Head of Elk river (a wheat landing) 5 miles, and the same distance from Christiana landing. Also 130 acres in London-Britain township, Chester county, accommodated with a sufficient quantity of excellent watered meadow, dwelling-house and orchard, about one half cleared. One other tract, in said township, about the same quantity of land, with dwelling-house, out-houses, orchard, and meadowing. The titles to the above premises are indisputable, and the quitrents no more than a bare acknowledgment; the payments will be made easy. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, at his lower mills, on Whiteclay-creek, near Newark. *Feb.* 11, 1772. 4 JOHN EVANS.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, on the 5th day of March next, at 12 o' clock, on the premises, will be sold by public vendue, a certain messuage, plantation, and tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging, containing 107 acres, and allowance of 6 acres per cent. for roads and highways, situate in the township of West Nottingham, in the county of Chester; bounded by lands of James Poggs, Thomas Morton, Janet Porter, Robert Criswell, William Campbell, and others; late the estate of William Brown, but seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

Feb. 18, 1772. JESSE MARIS, Sheriff.

Gloucester, West New-Jersey, February 17, 1772.

PURSUANT to the Act of Assembly of the province of New-Jersey, entituled, "an Act for the relief of insolvent debtors," lately made and provided; this is to give notice to the creditors of JAMES MORFORD, now confined in Gloucester goal, to shew cause, if any they have, on the 19th day of March next, why an assignment of the said James Morford's estate should not be made to his creditors, and his body discharged from confinement. ¶

Pottsgrove, February 15, 1772.

WHEREAS the subscriber did, on or about the 2d of November last, give his Mulattoe wench Hagar Jones, a pass for 8 days, in order to visit a child of her's in the city of Philadelphia, but never returned; he, about 4 weeks ago, had her taken up and sent to the work-house, but neglecting to get a commitment from the Mayor, was discharged; she is a very lusty Indian looking hussy, remarkably fond of spirituous liquor, very turbulent in her temper, drunk or sober, is supposed to have gone to New-Jersey or New-York, and being an artful jade, may probably obtain a pass under pretence of being a free woman; she has a large scar on her forehead, is about 34 years of age. Whoever secures her in any of his Majesty's goals, so that her master may get her again, shall have *Twenty Shillings* reward, and reasonable charges, paid by THOMAS CULLEN.

N. B. The said *Cullen* has to dispose of 150 acres of land, very good in quality, situate in York county, about 12 miles from York-Town, in Warrington township, joining lands of Thomas Edmonson, Joshua Brown, Thomas Brunton, and Edmund Philips, on which is erected a good log house, 21 feet square, 7 acres cleared, and the whole well watered and timbered. For terms, apply to Thomas Doyle, in Lancaster, or to Robert Stephenson, Tavernkeeper, near the premises. ¶

To be LETT, or SOLD,

A PLANTATION, and TRACT of LAND, containing 160 acres, with a good title; situate near the great road leading from Christiana Bridge to Nottingham: Upon which are, a good dwelling-house, 30 feet long, with 6 genteel rooms, and 4 fire-places on the lower floor, a barn, stables, and several out-houses; a large malt-house, and brew-house; an orchard, and a large quantity of meadow, all well watered. Also a good grist-mill, very commodious for merchant business, being only 6 miles from the Head of Elk, where large quantities of wheat may be had at all seasons. The mill, with a dwelling-house, fire-wood, and meadow, more or less, as shall be convenient, may be *rented* separately, if not *sold*. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises, *Feb.* 18, 1772. §4 w. MOSES ANDREWS.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Upper Freehold township, East New-Jersey, on the 16th day of this inst. February, a servant lad, named WILLIAM BIRD, aged 21 years, about 5 feet 4 inches high, of a fair complexion, red hair; had on, when he went away, a new felt hat, ozenbrigs shirt, a new homespun suit of drugget, of a dark brown colour, with large white metal buttons on the coat, and wooden ditto on the jacket, new buckskin breeches, yarn stockings, footed, blue and white, calf-skin shoes, with buckles, of a yellowish colour, somewhat carved. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any of his Majesty's county goals, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JAMES LAWRIE. ¶

MADE his escape, on the night of the 15th of this instant February, from the Constable of Whitpain township, a certain DAVID MORRIS, by trade a Taylor, about 20 years of age, has a down look; had on, when he went away, a brown upper jacket, and a swanskin under ditto, leather breeches, ribbed yarn stockings, of a white colour, old shoes. Whoever takes up the said David Morris, and secures him in Philadelphia goal, shall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward, paid by me

¶ EDWARD ROBERTS, Constable.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of GEORGE HOGELAND, late of Southampton township, in the county of Bucks, deceased, either by bond, bill, or book debt, are desired to bring in their accounts to the subscriber, the 16th day of March next, to have them adjusted; and all persons who are indebted to said estate, are desired to pay the same, on or before that day, to prevent further trouble.

¶ DIRCK HOGELAND, Administrator.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

A VALUABLE plantation, situate in the township of West-Town, Chester county, near the great road leading from the Valley to Chester, 20 miles from Philadelphia, and 13 from Chester, containing 160 acres of good land, 90 acres whereof are cleared, 12 or 15 acres of meadow, and more may be made, the woodland well timbered, and the whole well watered; there are on the premises a good frame dwelling-house, and stone kitchen, a log barn, and a good orchard. The purchaser, paying part of the purchase money down, may have a good title, and time allowed (without interest) for the payment of the remainder, on giving good security, if required. Any person inclining to purchase, by applying to JOSEPH JAMES, of West-Town aforesaid, may be further informed. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in West-Town township, Chester county, on the 1st of the First-month, 1772, a small bay MARE; she has been shod all round. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOSEPH HOOPES. ¶

TO BE LETT,

And entered on the 6th of March next.

PART of the estate late of THEODORUS LORD, deceased, in Passyunk, commonly called The Neck, and near John Everly's tavern, containing 36 acres of land, on which is a neat brick house, and an old one, with a stable and barn, and very good garden and orchard. A lease may be had to a person who would improve it, and there is now for this purpose, ready cut on the premises, near 600 posts. This place is beautifully situated on a pleasant part of the river Schuylkill, within about 3 miles of the city, and hath the advantage of two large roads leading to it. It affords the prospect of a most delightful landskip over the river. There is good shooting and fishing at this seat, and would suit a gentleman with a small family extreamly well. For terms, enquire of JOHN SEARSON, on the premises. ¶

FOUR POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in New-Garden township, in Chester county, two Irish servant men, both bred to plantation work, viz. one named Alexander Finlah, about 28 years of age, is 5 feet 8 inches high, strong and well made, black hair, coarse featured, thick lipped, and is fond of hearing himself laugh; had on, and took with him, a good brown broadcloth coat and jacket, lined with durant of the same colour, his other clothes uncertain; he served 4 years as a servant with Mr. George M'Cullough, at Fishing Creek, in Lancaster county, and after lived one year with William Miller, in New-Garden, and since has removed from place to place, his residence being uncertain; he lived some time last fall in the town of Carlisle, and at his leaving it he purposed going to New-Castle county to see a brother he had there, but has not gone back. The other named Hugh Orr, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, clumsey made, lame of one of his thighs; he lived some time in Chester county, and of late has lived near the Upper Cross-Roads, in Baltimore county, in Maryland. Whoever takes up and secures said servants in any of his Majesty's goals, so as their master may have them again, shall have the above reward, or Forty Shillings for any one of them, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN RANKIN. †

RUN away from the subscriber, living near the Head of Elk, in Cæcil county, Maryland, on the 14th day of this instant February, a native Irish servant lad, named JOHN STANTON, about 17 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, brown hair, and often wears it tied behind, talks with the brogue, is a likely well looking lad when well, but has now the ague every third day; had on, or took with him, one large jacket of country made cloth, of a whitish colour, and 2 under jackets of striped lincey, one of them mixed with cotton, 2 or 3 pair of woollen stockings, two shirts, one of tow, and the other of flax, a half-worn felt hat, a pair of half-worn shoes, which have been half soaled. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so as his master may have him again, shall receive THIRTY SHILLINGS reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by BENJAMIN BRAVARD. §

MADE and SOLD by

JOHN YOUNG, senior, Sadler,

In Second-street, next door to Mr. Alexander Huston, merchant, and opposite the Baptist Meeting;

WHO takes this method of returning his most sincere thanks to those gentlemen and ladies, store-keepers, masters of vessels, shallops, and others, who have favoured him with their custom; he hopes for a continuance of their favours, assuring them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give satisfaction. He has now on hand a very large and neat assortment of work, fresh made up, viz. square cantle or English shape saddles, with hogskin, buckskin, and neats leather seats, hunting side saddles, cloth, velvet, plush or buckskin seats, demi peaks and half peaks, demi side saddles, common ditto of cloth, plush or buckskin, breasted or pad saddles, Kings and common hunting ditto, portmanteau ditto, carrying ditto for Indian traders, jockey caps velvet or leather, portmanteaus, saddle-bags, bridles, cart gears of all sorts, fire buckets, military furniture, pistol bags of all kinds, which with the saddles above are fringed, laced or bound with leather, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. All which he is determined to part with at the most reasonable rates. Those gentlemen store-keepers, who buy to sell again, may expect a considerable abatement; and all others who apply, shall have them as low as any sadler in this city shall be able to sell of the like goodness.

Likewise to be sold, a likely young servant girl, about 20 years of age, who has 3 years to serve, fit for town or country business, can be well recommended for her honesty, and is sold because her master and mistress are gone to live in Baltimore. Enquire of JOHN YOUNG, senior. † 7/6.

WANTED,

A MIDDLE-AGED sober steady WOMAN, who is capable of taking Care of a small Family in the Country, within five Miles of this City. If she be one of the People called Quakers, she will be liked the better. Enquire of the PRINTERS. *Philadelphia, Feb.* 11, 1772. ¶

The MEMBERS of the

St. ANDREW's SOCIETY,

ARE desired to meet at Mr. MULLEN's Tavern, on Saturday, the 29th Instant, at 6 o' Clock in the Evening. WILLIAM SEMPLE, Secretary.

Twelfth Month 21, 1771.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from SAMUEL PARKER, *in Arch street, a dark bay HORSE, about 12 or 13 hands high, has a star on his forehead, some saddle marks each side his back bone, trots and paces, shod before, and branded with something like the letter O, lately trimmed, some hair wore off his hips, with a portmanteau. Whoever takes up the said horse, and brings him to* SAMUEL PARKER, *or gives intelligence, so as he may be had again, shall have TEN SHILLINGS reward.* ¶

Glouceſter, February 3, 1772.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the 4th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, on the premiſes, a valuable plantation, containing 210 acres, ſituate on Woodberry creek, 97½ thereof is as good meadow as any in the province, and in excellent order, being chiefly in timothy and green graſs, and is ſecured from the tide by a dam at the mouth of the creek, which is maintained at the expence of a number of proprietors; there is a good orchard thereon, a good two ſtory brick houſe, with 3 rooms on a floor, and a cellar under the ſame, a good kitchen adjoining the ſame, a good barn and ſtables, a granary, and divers other neceſſary out-houſes, which renders it both commodious and convenient; the whole adjoining lands of James Whitall, William Snowden, John Hopkins, and others; late the property of Abraham Chattin, deceaſed, ſeized in execution by JOSEPH HUGG, Sheriff. ¶ 5s. Tbc.

Downing-Town, Cheſter County, in Pennſylvania, Feb. 3, 1772.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN *away from the ſubſcriber the 1ſt inſtant, a native Iriſh ſervant lad, named* WILLIAM CRAWNEEN, *but calls himſelf* GORDON, *has been between* 2 *and* 3 *years in the country, about* 18 *or* 19 *years of age,* 5 *feet* 8 *or* 9 *inches high, of a black complexion, ſtreight black hair, rugged and boiſterous in diſcourſe, can neither read nor write; had on, and took with him, when he went away, a half-worn fur hat, two good cloth jackets, light coloured, lined with lincy, one of which had cuffs, the other without ſleeves, two ſhirts, one fine and good, old buckſkin breeches, coarſe yarn ſtockings, of a brown colour, one pair of ſtrong ſhoes, the ſoles drove full of pegs, with flat ſquare copper buckles, two ſilk handkerchiefs, one of which black; is an artful fellow, and addicted to gaming, particularly at buſſel-cap. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by me* JOSHUA WAY. ¶ 6 w.

N. B. He was ſeen croſſing the Upper Ferry, on Schuylkill, laſt Firſt-day morning, and is ſuppoſed to have gone into the Jerſeys.

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE, at the dwelling-houſe of MICHAEL WAYNE, in East-Whiteland, Cheſter county, on the 6th day of March next,

A VALUABLE plantation, whereon the ſubſcriber now lives, containing about 100 acres of land, with a good ſtone dwelling-houſe and barn, the houſe well finiſhed off, and a ſpring under the ſame, a good orchard, 8 acres of meadow made, and more may be made with ſmall trouble; the plow-land good; the woodland well timbered, and the fences in good repair.

Alſo to be ſold, a plantation, ſituate in East-Town, Tredyffrin townſhip, containing 150 acres, or thereabouts, with two dwelling-houſes on the ſame, a good barn, and ſtables, 9 acres of meadow cleared, and watered by a good ſtream of water, a good orchard, 80 acres cleared, the remainder well timbered. A good title will be given for the above deſcribed plantations, and the payments made eaſy.

Alſo the ſame day and place, will be diſpoſed of, horſes and mares, cows, ſheep and ſwine, with all kinds of houſhold furniture and farming utenſils, and wheat and rye in the ground.

The vendue to continue from day to day till all is ſold. Attendance will be given by MICHAEL WAYNE. §

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, and tract of LAND, in Pequea, part thereof in the county of Cheſter, and part in the county of Lancaſter, containing 438 acres, with allowance, fine lime-ſtone land, upwards of 100 acres clear, 25 acres of watered meadow, and 80 acres more may be made at a ſmall expence; two bearing orchards of choice fruit, a neat garden, a good dwelling-houſe of ſtone, well finiſhed off, a good kitchen, with a well of good water at the door, barn, ſtables, ſmoke-houſe, and other out-houſes; plenty of timber and water, as well as lime-ſtone, to manure the land; ſo that it will never wear out with any kind of good huſbandry; the whole pleaſantly ſituated on Lancaſter road, about 46 miles from Philadelphia, fit for any kind of public buſineſs, near places of worſhip, merchant mills, iron-works, and markets. It is well known, that the Pequea land is excellent for wheat, hemp, and all ſorts of ſpring grain; this tract may be divided into two or more plantations, leaving timber, water and meadow on each. As for the ſoil and ſituation, enquiry may be made of the Reverend Mr. James Boyd, of New-Town, in the county of Bucks; Benjamin Lightfoot, Eſq; at Reading; James Wilſon, Eſq; at Carliſle; Major John Philip Dehaas, Eſq; of Lebanon; Edward Shippen, Eſq; at Lancaſter; Mr. William Moore, of Baltimore-Town, in Maryland; and Mr. John Kerlin, Innkeeper, at the White Horſe, on Lancaſter road. One third part of the purchaſe money to be paid down, the remainder will be made eaſy, on giving ſecurity. For further particulars, apply to the owner, on the premiſes,

Churchill, Feb. 10, 1772. JOHN MILLER. ‖

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, a ſervant man, named RICHARD HUSBAND, who calls himſelf an Engliſhman, but ſpeaks a little like an Iriſhman; he is 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, a well ſet fellow, of a darkiſh complexion, ſtrait brown hair, and has a down look; had on, when he went away, a cloth-coloured jacket, with cuffs, a ſwanſkin double breaſted jacket, with black ſpots; and it is ſuppoſed he had another under jacket, a pair of ſheepſkin breeches, as good as new, with white metal buttons, a felt hat, bound round, old milled worſted ſtockings, with blue ribbed leggings, and good ſhoes, with ſmall ſquare braſs buckles. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, in any goal, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have THREE POUNDS reward, with reaſonable charges, paid by JOSEPH LUKENS. *Feb.* 14, 1772. ¶

To be SOLD, by public SALE,

At the London Coffee-Houſe, on FIFTH-DAY, the 27th of this inſtant, at 6 o'clock in the evening,

A LOT of MEADOW, pleaſantly ſituated about the middle of League-Iſland, bounded by lands of William Brown and Joſeph Pemberton, containing 20 acres and an half, be the ſame more or leſs. The lot is under leaſe, at Thirty Pounds per annum, of which three years from the 15th of April next are unexpired, and was lett for that rent unimproved, is now well improved, and on expiration of the remainder of the leaſe will bring Sixty Pounds per annum. Conſiderable time, it is likely, may be had for payment of one-half the conſideration money. § 13th, 2d mo. (Feb.)

Glouceſter County.

WHEREAS HENRY DAVIS, and JOHN GEORGE DAVIS, languiſhing priſoners, now confined in the common goal of ſaid county for debt, do intend to apply to the Judges and Juſtices of the ſaid county, at the next Court of Common Pleas, to be held in and for the ſaid county, in order to crave the benefit of the Act of the General Aſſembly of the province of New-Jerſey, entituled "an act for the relief of inſolvent debtors:" If therefore any of the creditors of the ſaid Henry Davis, and John George Davis, or either of them, have any objection againſt the ſaid Henry Davis, and John George Davis, or either of them, why they ſhould not receive the benefit of the aforeſaid Act of General Aſſembly, they are deſired to appear at the Court aforeſaid, to alledge ſuch objections, if any they have. JOHN GEORGE DAVIS, HENRY DAVIS. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to JOHN STARRETT, late of Cheſter county, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to bring in their accounts, properly proved, that they may be adjuſted by

ANN and JAMES STARRETT, Adminiſtrat. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGROE MAN, about 25 Years of Age, a ſober honeſt Fellow, who underſtands Farming, taking Care of Horſes, driving a Team, and would do for a Carriage. Enquire of the PRINTERS hereof.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public, that there are two men committed to Trenton goal, Hunterdon county, viz. THOMAS HENRY ENMAN, he has loſt one of his eyes, and has a large ſcar near ſaid eye, long light hair, fair complexion, near about 5 feet 9 inches high. The other is committed by the name of ROBERT JACKSON, alias WILLIAM MOORE, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, well ſet, and full faced, with black curled hair. Their cloathing for the moſt part is anſwerable to two men that are advertiſed in the Pennſylvania Gazette, No. 2249; likewiſe they confeſs themſelves to be the ſame men. Their maſters, or owners, are hereby requeſted to come, and deliver them from their confinement, otherwiſe they will be ſold to pay coſt, and goal fees.

PETER HANKINSON, Goaler. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A RIGHT to locate LANDS, in the province of Pennſylvania, being part of an original grant of 50,000 acres, made by the late honourable William Penn, Eſq; to Sir John Fagg, in truſt for his firſt wife, the lady Gulielma Maria Penn, during life; and after her deceaſe, as to a moiety thereof, in truſt for his eldeſt ſon and heir at law the late William Penn, jun. Eſq; ſubject to the quitrent of *one Indian ear of Corn*, for the whole 50,000 acres. The terms of ſale will be eaſy, and may be known, by applying to ISRAEL MORRIS (ſon of William) or to CLEMENT BIDDLE. Alſo to be ſold, by ſaid MORRIS, the following parcels of LAND, viz. one tract of high pleaſantly ſituated land on Cohanſey Creek, near the bridge, containing 95 acres of good upland, well timbered, with hickory and oak, and 14¾ acres of excellent marſh; the whole ſo ſituated on navigable water, as to render the tranſportation of wood, and all other produce, from the premiſes to Philadelphia market very handy. There is on the land (of which about 12 acres are cleared) an excellent ſpring, on which a good ſpring-houſe may conveniently be built. The reverſion of one other tract of about 40 acres of good LAND and MEADOW, ſituate on the ſame navigable Creek, a little below the laſt deſcribed tract; it is a fine high ſituation, well watered, and has on it ſome fruit trees. One other TRACT, of about 10 acres of mowable embanked MEADOW, in Holmes's marſhes, on ſaid Creek. Together with one other TRACT of excellent PATENT LAND, ſituate on Head's Creek, in Northampton county, Pennſylvania, well watered, and having the advantage of an extenſive range for cattle, not likely to be interrupted. Conſiderable time may be had for payment of great part of the purchaſe monies of any of the above lands, on paying intereſt.

Second-month (February) 13*th*, 1772. ¶ 6 *W.*

To be SOLD, at a moderate price, by private ſale,

A GOOD plantation, ſituate in the townſhip of Limerick, Philadelphia county, containing near 200 acres, with good buildings, orchard, meadows, and timber. The purchaſer, for a view of the premiſes, is referred to Mr. Thomas Rees, of the townſhip of Providence, or Frederick Wiſe, in Limerick aforeſaid, and may know the terms, and have an indiſputable title, by applying to JOHN BULL.

N. B. Said *John Bull* has likewiſe to diſpoſe of, a tract of land, ſuitable for a ſizeable farm, ſituate in the townſhip of Norrington, near the Schuylkill mill, equal in quality to any in the county, both as to meadow ground, and good corn land, about half a mile diſtant from the Schuylkill road. ¶

Cheſter, February 10, 1772.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on the 21ſt day of this inſtant February, will be expoſed to public ſale, at 12 o'clock, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage, plantation, and tract of 50 acres of land, be the ſame more or leſs, with a good brick dwelling-houſe, orchard, meadow, &c. ſituate in Birmingham townſhip, in Cheſter county; bounded by lands of Robert Green, Thomas Gibſon, and others; late the eſtate of John Chandler, ſeized and taken in execution by

JESSE MARIS, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, on the 22d day of this inſtant February, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, will be expoſed to ſale, a certain meſſuage, plantation, and tract of land, ſituate in Haverford townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 80 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, with a dwelling-houſe, a good orchard, ſeveral acres of meadow, and a good ſpring of water near the door; bounded by lands of Joſeph Caldwell, John Lewis, Simon Letchberger, and the road leading from Newtown Square to Philadelphia; late the eſtate of Peter M'Dowell, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by JESSE MARIS, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on the 3d day of March next, will be expoſed to ſale, at 12 o'clock, at John Kerlin's tavern, in Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county, a meſſuage, or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereto belonging, containing one acre, more or leſs, with a ſtone houſe and ſmith's ſhop thereon; bounded by Lancaſter road, by the road leading to the Yellow Spring, and by other land of Joſhua Bean; late the eſtate of Joſhua Bean, ſeized and taken in execution by JESSE MARIS, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on the 4th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, on the premiſes, will be ſold by vendue, a certain meſſuage, or tenement, and warrant right, of and in 100 acres of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt Nantmell, in Cheſter county; bounded by lands of John Campbell, John Strong, and others: At the ſame time and place will be ſold, two cows, a mare and colt, a bed and bedding, and ſundry houſhold furniture; all late the property of Alexander Gould, ſenior, and Alexander Gould, junior, but ſeized in execution, and to be ſold by

JESSE MARIS, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE certain LOTS of GROUND; one ſituate on the north ſide of Arch-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, containing in breadth on Arch-ſtreet 37 feet, and the ſame on a public alley, called Apple-tree Alley, being 140 feet in length or depth; there are now on the ſaid lot 3 tenements and a ſtable, which will rent for 47l. per annum.

One other lot, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, being in breadth on Fourth-ſtreet 12 feet and a half, and in length or depth 49 feet and a half; ſubject to a groundrent of 25s. currency, per annum; having thereon a two ſtory frame building, that now rents for 10l. per annum.

And one other lot, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Fifth-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, containing in breadth on Fifth-ſtreet 16 feet, and in length or depth 60 feet.

Any perſon or perſons deſirous of purchaſing the above mentioned lots, may apply to JOSEPH WATKINS, junior, in Third-ſtreet, oppoſite Cherry-alley, Philadelphia, and be informed of the conditions of ſale. *tf.*

THE Partnerſhip of BALDWIN and STARR being expired, theſe are to requeſt all Perſons, indebted to them, to make ſpeedy Payment, to enable them to cloſe their Partnerſhip Accounts; and all that have any Demands againſt them, to bring in their Accounts, and they ſhall be paid.

JAMES STARR

Carries on the Trade as uſual, at his Houſe, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, where it was carried on in the Time of the Partnerſhip, and will be obliged to the former Cuſtomers for the Continuance of their Favours. Having provided a good Stock of Engliſh Soals and Boot Legs, he hopes to give Satisfaction in that Branch in particular. *Philadelphia, December* 3, 1771. ‡ 4 w.

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE, on the premiſes, the ſecond of March next, at one o'clock in the afternoon,

THAT VALUABLE FARM, whereon THOMAS BARNSLEY, Eſq; deceaſed, did live (ſold purſuant to the directions of his laſt will and teſtament) ſituate in the townſhip of Benſalem, and county of Bucks, at the head of the tide water, on Neſhaminy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, and about a quarter of a mile from Rodman's landing, on ſaid creek, where flour, wood, &c. is tranſported to Philadelphia, containing about 560 acres of excellent land, about one half cleared, and in good fence, near 60 acres of which are extraordinary good meadow, lately drained, and more may be made, the other half is fine timbered land; there is erected on ſaid farm, a new genteel houſe, of brick and ſtone, 56 feet and an half by 44, with a 13 feet entry through the whole, a black walnut ſtair caſe, 4 rooms on the lower floor, 6 rooms on the ſecond floor, and 3 garrets, all well finiſhed off, and painted laſt ſummer; extraordinary cellars under the houſe, alſo two large kitchens and ſtore houſe, and a well of good water at the kitchen door, with piazzas in the front, and chambers over them for the ſervants, a cellar under the ſtore houſe, a carpenter's ſhop, a brick ſmoke-houſe, 16 feet and an half ſquare, ſpring-houſe, with a flax and wool-houſe over it, two barns, one 66 feet by 33, a threſhing floor in the middle, and bays on each ſide, and good floors in them, and a granary over the threſhing floor; the other a ſmall barn, a threſhing floor, and cow-houſes on each ſide, good ſtables, ſufficient to hold 30 horſes, and lofts over them, for hay, well floored, a commodious ſhed, coach-houſe, and poultry-houſe, 4 compleat barracks, ſtanding on ſills, with cedar tops made laſt ſummer, two orchards, one an old one, of natural fruit, the other a young one, of 300 bearing trees, of the beſt grafted fruit; alſo is erected, in one corner of the farm, a good ſquare log-houſe, ſuitable for a tradeſman, and oppoſite ſaid farm, on the other ſide the creek, is a ſmall meſſuage, containing about 14 acres, with a log-houſe erected thereon, which will be ſold with the farm, or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer; where attendance will be given by WILLIAM RODMAN, and GILBERT HICKS, Execut.

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE, on the Twenty-fifth day of February inſtant,

A VALUABLE plantation in the townſhip of Middletown, in the county of Bucks, containing 197 acres, adjoining Joſhua Richardſon's land, and the great road leading from Briſtol to Newtown, and the lands of William Huddleſtone and James Thackery, thence by a ſmall run, called Sand Run, and Neſhaminy Creek, about 100 acres cleared, and under good fence, the plow land is very good for wheat and paſture, about 5 acres of meadow cleared, and part thereof watered, and more may be made and watered, the woodland is pretty well timbered, and every field has conſtant water in it; there are on the premiſes a good black-lead mine, a ſtone dwelling-houſe, about 35 feet long, a good ſpring near the door, a frame barn, and an orchard of good fruit; it is about a quarter of a mile from the Four-lane-ends, and about as far from the Meeting-houſe, and about half a mile from a merchant mill. The title for the land is indiſputable, and the terms of ſale will be made known on the day of ſale, by SARAH PRICE, and WILLIAM SATERTWHAITE, Execut. §

To be SOLD, by way of public VENDUE, on the 25th day of March next, on the premiſes, if not ſold before at private ſale,

THAT valuable plantation, well known by the name of Breeze-Ridge, an exceeding pleaſant and healthy ſituation for a country ſeat, being in the townſhip of Northampton, and county of Burlington, about 17 miles from Philadelphia, and 3 from the town of Mount-holly, lying in the Forks of Rancocus Creek, adjoining both branches, and near the great road between Philadelphia and Mount-holly aforeſaid, containing about 500 acres of land, 80 whereof improved good meadow, under good bank, and about 20 acres more may be made, 150 acres of upland cleared, and in good fence, a good large dwelling-houſe, neatly finiſhed off, with two large kitchens, out-houſes, milk-houſe, cheeſe-houſe, and every conveniency ſuitable for a dairy, a pump of exceellent good water at the door, with a large new barn, granary, ſtables, cow and waggon houſes, two bearing orchards of good fruit, and a large garden, paled in. The ſaid plantation will be ſold together, or in 2 or 3 parts, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers, the meadow and upland lying convenient to be divided. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to Sarah Biſpham, *of the town of Haddonfield, or* John Hinchman, *Eſqs of the county of Glouceſter, or* John Biſpham, *of the town of Mount-holly, near the premiſes aforeſaid, for further particulars, and conditions of ſale; the above being part of the real eſtate of Thomas Biſpham, late deceaſed, and to be ſold by* SARAH BISPHAM, *Executrix,* JOHN HINCHMAN, *and* JOHN BISPHAM, *Executors. Mount-holly, Feb.* 3, 1772. ¶ 10*s.*

NOTICE is hereby given to all Perſons in the Counties of Philadelphia, Cheſter, Bucks, Berks, Lancaſter, and Northampton, who are indebted to the Honourable the Proprietaries for Quitrent, that Attendance will be given at the Receiver-General's Office, in Philadelphia, from the 24th of this Month (February) to the 2d of March next, for receiving the Quitrents due in the City and County of Philadelphia; at Cheſter, for the County of Cheſter, from the 3d of March to the 7th; at Pennſbury, for the County of Bucks, from the 9th to the 14th; at the Town of Reading, in Berks County, from the 16th to the 21ſt; at Lancaſter, for the County of Lancaſter, from the 23d to the 28th; and, at the Town of Eaſton, for the County of Northampton, from the 6th of April to the 11th inclusive; at which reſpective Times and Places, all Perſons concerned are required to pay their Arrearages, otherwiſe Diſtreſſes will certainly be made, purſuant to the Directions of an Act of Aſſembly, in that Caſe made and provided, expreſs Orders having been given for putting ſaid Act in Execution againſt thoſe, who neglect to make Payment.

EDMUND PHYSICK, Receiver-General.

For LONDON,

The SHIP

PENNSYLVANIA PACKET,

PETER OSBORNE,

COMMANDER;

Having Part of her Cargoe engaged, is expected to ſail in the Second Month inſt. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to JOSHUA FISHER and SONS, or ſaid Commander on board the Ship, at their Wharff, or at the London Coffee-houſe.

To be ſold by JOSHUA FISHER and SONS, Allom, Brimſtone, Copperas, London Porter, Warrington and Liverpool Ale, Pipes in Kegs, and a few Table Setts of very elegant plain and Copper-plate Queen's Ware.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market.*